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Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council a report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (see annex).

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Introduction

1. The purpose of the present document is to respond to Economic and Social Council decision 2011/217, in which the Council invited the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security to transmit to it every year, starting in 2012, a report on the main decisions and policy recommendations, as well as the results achieved by the Committee in the area of food security and nutrition, in accordance with its new roles and vision. More information regarding the new roles and vision of the reformed Committee can be found in documents A/65/73-E/2010/51 and A/66/76-E/2011/102 (see also A/67/86-E/2012/71 and A/68/73-E/2013/59).

2. The report begins by briefly describing the main outcomes and decisions taken at the fortieth session of the Committee, held in October 2013, and, where appropriate, updates on follow-up actions. This is followed by the annex, the final report of the session (including relevant appendices). The forty-first session of the Committee will be held in October 2014.

Main decisions, recommendations and results

Update on the Work of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)

At the Fortieth Session of CFS, the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) presented two reports that were requested by the Committee, namely: *Biofuels and Food Security and Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security*. These reports were used as the basis for discussions at two policy round tables which are summarized briefly below. Policy recommendations resulting from the discussions and endorsed by the Plenary are provided in the Final Report contained in Annex I.

The HLPE will produce two reports for the 2014 Plenary Session: *Role of Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition and Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food*. The HLPE has also been requested to include in its workplan a study on Water and Food Security to be presented in 2015. In addition the HLPE is working to produce a note on *Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition*, requested by the Committee in the context of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW).

Biofuels and Food Security

As a result of the policy round table discussion on *Biofuels and Food Security*, the Committee acknowledged the multiplicity and complexity of the links between biofuels and food security, occurring in different ways at different levels (local, national, regional, global) and time scales. It encouraged governments to seek coordination of their respective food security and energy security strategies, giving due consideration to the sustainable management of natural resources. It recommended a detailed set of actions, their development and implementation by appropriate stakeholders, along the following three lines:

- actions towards enhanced policy coherence for food security and biofuels;
- actions to promote research and development on biofuels and food security;
- actions with regards to linkages between energy and food security.

Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security

As a result of the policy round table discussion on *Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security*, the Committee encouraged governments, together with smallholder organizations and other national and international stakeholders (civil society, local organizations, private sector, research institutions and international development partners) to address constraints on investment in smallholder agriculture in general, with special attention to those faced by women and youth, and thereby improve food security and nutrition. It recommended a detailed set of actions along the three following lines:

- enable national policies, governance and their evidence base;
- promote access to assets, public goods, social services, research and extension and technology;
- enable investment, access to markets, productive services and resources.

Principles for responsible agricultural investments (CFS-RAI)

In 2012, the Committee launched a two-year consultative process to develop and ensure broad ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investments (CFS-RAI). These are expected to promote investments in agriculture in a way that contributes to food security and nutrition and to the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

At its Fortieth Session, the Committee endorsed a schedule of regional multi-stakeholder consultations to take place between November 2013 and March 2014 and a global electronic consultation with the intention to receive feedback and inputs on the Zero Draft of the CFS-RAI from a broad range of stakeholders.

The outcomes of the regional and the global consultations fed into a new version which has been released at the beginning of April 2014. The new draft has been subsequently negotiated in Rome between 19 and 23 May 2014 with a view to agree on a final version for endorsement by the CFS Plenary in October 2014.

Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises

In 2012, the Committee launched a two-year consultative process to develop and ensure broad ownership of an Agenda for Action to address food insecurity in protracted crises.

The Agenda for Action is intended to provide guidance, setting out experience-based principles and describing associated practical actions that can be taken. The aim is to assist stakeholders in developing appropriate policies, investments, institutional arrangements, programmes and activities to improve food security and nutrition in protracted crises. The principles will be voluntary and should be interpreted and applied in line with existing obligations under national and international law.

At its Fortieth Session, the Committee endorsed a schedule for the consultations. Consultations and related outreach activities will be carried out at both the global and regional levels to ensure broad participation and ownership by all stakeholders. A finalized "Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in

Protracted Crises" will to be submitted for endorsement to Forty-First Session of CFS in 2014.

Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)

The 40th session of CFS adopted a MYPoW for the Committee for 2014-2015, which includes the work of the HLPE and a number of workstreams. A guidance note outlining the key elements for the preparation of a regular, structured and inclusive process for selection and prioritization of CFS future activities and suggested HLPE topics, was also adopted.

Monitoring CFS Decisions and Recommendations

The Committee mandated the Open-Ended Working Group on Monitoring to produce a plan of action to disseminate CFS decisions in the context of the planned CFS Communication Strategy. The Committee highlighted the importance of conducting periodic assessments of the effectiveness of CFS in promoting participation and policy coherence among food security and nutrition stakeholders Specifically, a baseline survey to assess the current situation has been identified as the basis for assessing progress.

Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)

The Committee endorsed the Second Version of the Global Strategic Framework (GSF) that includes the policy recommendations for *Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition* and *Food Security and Climate Change* that were endorsed at the Thirty-Ninth Session of CFS in 2012. The process for future updating of the GSF was also approved.

A Communication Strategy for CFS

The elements of the CFS Communication Strategy were endorsed. The Committee acknowledged that awareness raising and outreach should be an integral part of the development and roll out of the Committee's work and requested that an implementation plan including the budget be developed.

CFS Rules of Procedure

The Committee endorsed the terms of reference, qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary and the modalities and requirements for the inclusion in the CFS Secretariat of other entities of the United Nations which are directly concerned with food security and nutrition.

Annex

Report on the 40th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 7-11 October 2013) (C 2015/19)

Executive Summary

In its fourth Session since the reform, the CFS addressed seven agenda items corresponding to the roles of the Committee. Nearly 800 representatives of CFS stakeholder groups (governments, civil society, private sector, international and regional organizations and observers), including 25 Ministers and 12 Vice Ministers, registered for CFS 40. Organizational matters were dealt with in Item I. In Item II, opening statements were made by the heads of the three Rome-Based Agencies, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition (on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General), and the Chair of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) Steering Committee. A brief presentation was made on the main findings of the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013 (SOFI 2013) under Item III. Recommendations from policy round table debates on two topics were made under Item IV, including, "Biofuels and Food Security" and "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition". Item V included seven topics corresponding to the main CFS workstreams, namely: progress on the consultation process to arrive at principles for responsible agricultural investments; progress on the consultation process to arrive at an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises; endorsement of the process for updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) as well as the second version of the GSF; endorsement of the proposed amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization as well as the terms of reference, qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary; recommendations regarding monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations; approval of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for 2014-2015; endorsement of the next steps of the CFS Communication Strategy. In Item VI ways to strengthen linkages and encourage a two way dialogue between CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global and regional levels, especially the post-2015 development agenda process, were explored. The election of the new CFS Chair and Bureau and the adoption of the report of the Session took place under item VII. A Special Event on "Natural resource management for food security in the context of the post-2015 development agenda: empowering small-scale food producers and food insecure communities to be agents of change" was also held in the context of CFS 40.

Suggested Action by the Council and the Conference

Suggested action by Council

The Council is invited to acknowledge the outcomes of the 40th Session of CFS, where the Committee:

(a) welcomed the presentation of the findings of the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013 (SOFI) entitled "The multiple dimensions of food security";

(b) endorsed recommendations from the two policy roundtables regarding "Biofuels and Food Security" (para 13-28) and "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition" (para 29-51);

(c) endorsed the proposed schedule for the way forward regarding the inclusive consultation process for the development of principles for responsible agricultural investments (para 53);

(d) appreciated the efforts in addressing the three immediate actions identified as priorities areas of work supporting the development of an Agenda for Action and endorsed the schedule proposed for the way forward (para 55);

(e) endorsed the Second Version of the GSF (2013) as well as the process for updating the GSF and agreed that the statistical figures included in Section 1 of the GSF should be updated annually to be in line with those of the SOFI report (para 58);

(f) endorsed the terms of reference, qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary as well as the modalities and requirements for the inclusion in the CFS Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition (para 61);

(g) endorsed the proposed amendments to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization and requested the FAO Council forward these to the Thirty-Ninth Session of the Conference for approval (para 63.a);

(h) acknowledge the progress towards a CFS framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations and endorsed the proposal for a plan of action to disseminate major CFS decisions in the context of the CFS Communication Strategy (para 66);

(i) endorsed the elements of the CFS Communication Strategy and recommended that an implementation plan including the budget be worked out by the Secretariat in close collaboration with the Bureau and the Advisory Group (para 69);

(j) adopted the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) for 2014-2015, including the proposed HLPE report themes, major and other workstreams as well as the revised Guidance Note for selection and prioritization of CFS activities and recommended that the OEWG continues its work (para 68);

(k) welcomed presentations of four global, four regional and two national initiatives that are relevant to CFS engagement in the post-2015 development agenda process (para 70-76);

(l) highlighted the essential role of food security and nutrition and poverty eradication in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and mandated the Bureau to explore ways, in consultation with the Advisory Group, for the CFS to provide inputs to the decision-making process on the post-2015 development agenda in New York (para 70-76);

(m) elected the new CFS Chair, Bureau Members and their Alternates for the next biennium (para 77-78).

Suggested action by Conference

The Conference is invited to acknowledge the outcomes of the 40th Session of CFS, where the Committee:

(a) welcomed the outcomes from two round tables on the following topics: "Biofuels and Food Security" (para 13-28) and, "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition" (para 29-51);

(b) endorsed the terms of reference, qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary as well as the modalities and requirements for the inclusion in the CFS Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition (para 61);

(c) recognized the importance of the following points that emerged from the updates provided and the debate held during the session on Coordination and Linkages with CFS: i) future plans and actions for development should be more universal, inclusive and transformative with increasing emphasis on governance, inter-linkages, transparency and accountability; ii) sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition are crucial to several agendas such as poverty alleviation, gender empowerment, youth employment, climate change, energy use and water management; iii) CFS, as a multi-stakeholder forum where all actors have a space and an opportunity to exchange views, has much to contribute to tackle challenging and controversial issues on food security and nutrition in an open and participatory manner; iv) CFS was encouraged to actively engage in the post-2015 development agenda process, bringing the unique experience of both its multiple-stakeholders and multi-stakeholder platform to the debate and to support the inclusion of a goal reflecting food security and nutrition issues among the sustainable development goals; v) all stakeholders were encourage to do their part to ensure that the CFS vision of a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security is adequately reflected in the post-2015 development agenda (para 76).

Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:

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I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Fortieth Session from 7 to 11 October 2013 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 121 Members of the Committee; 14 non-Member States of the Committee and by representatives from:

- 11 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 95 Civil society organizations;[1]
- 1 International agricultural research organization;
- 2 International and regional financial institutions;
- 47 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations;[2] and,
- 26 observers

2. 25 Ministers and 12 Vice Ministers registered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available as document CFS 2013/40/Inf.4 (http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs40/en/).

3. The report contains the following annexes: Appendix A — Agenda of the Session; Appendix B — Membership of the Committee; Appendix C — List of documents; Appendix D — Extracts from document CFS 2013/40/10 Rev.1 "Proposed Amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization".

4. The Committee was informed that the European Union (EU) was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.

5. The Session was opened by the Chairperson of the Committee, Mr Yaya Olaniran of Nigeria.

6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.

7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, India, Lithuania (Presidency of the Council of the European Union), New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Switzerland under the Chairmanship of Mr Lupiño Lazaro (Philippines).

8. Some countries indicated that due to the late availability of documents in some of the official languages of the United Nations, especially those relative to the roundtables, they had not been able to take part in the discussions in said roundtables.

9. The Committee agreed on the overarching need to receive session documents in all United Nations official languages in a timely manner to enable their review by all delegations and urged all responsible for their preparation to ensure that deadlines are duly met.

[1] Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes 74 CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.

[2] This figure includes 44 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 40

10. Opening statements were delivered by Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Ms Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP); Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition (on behalf of the UN Secretary-General); Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE). The statements are available as CFS information documents at http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs40/.

III. THE STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD 2013 (SOFI)

11. The Committee considered a presentation of the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013 (SOFI), entitled "The multiple dimensions of food security", delivered by Mr Pietro Gennari, Director, Statistics Division (ESS) and SOFI Coordinator, FAO, with contributions from the co-authors Mr Thomas Elhaut, Director, Statistics and Studies for Development Division (SSD), IFAD and Ms Joyce Luma, Chief, Food Security Analysis Service, WFP.

12. The Committee was presented with some of the findings of SOFI 2013 report, namely:

(i) 842 million people — around one in eight people in the world — are estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger in 2011-13. This figure is lower than the 868 million reported with reference to 2010-2012;

(ii) developing regions as a whole have registered significant progress towards the MDG 1 hunger target;

(iii) despite overall progress, marked differences across regions persist;

(iv) growth can raise incomes and reduce hunger, but higher economic growth may not reach everyone;

(v) food security is a complex condition. Its dimensions — availability, access, utilization and stability — are better understood when presented through a suite of indicators;

(vi) undernourishment and undernutrition coexist in many countries. However, in some countries, undernutrition rates are considerably higher than the prevalence of undernourishment;

(vii) long-term commitment to mainstreaming food security and nutrition in public policies and programmes is key to hunger reduction;

(viii) policies aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, especially for smallholders, combined with social protection policies and programmes, can achieve hunger reduction even where poverty is widespread;

(ix) remittances, which have globally become three times larger than official development assistance, have had significant impacts on poverty and food security.

IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE

A. ROUNDTABLE: BIOFUELS AND FOOD SECURITY

13. Mr Mafizur Rahman (Bangladesh), Rapporteur for the Policy Roundtable on "Biofuels and Food Security" presented the topic and the proposed set of recommendations.

14. The Committee:

(a) Welcomed the work of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Biofuels and Food Security and the relevant report;

(b) Recalled the outcomes of the Committee's deliberations on "Food Price Volatility" in October 2011, in particular CFS 37 Final report paragraph 50 i);

(c) Highlighted that energy and food security are linked and acknowledged the challenge of achieving both food security and energy security, considering the four dimensions of food security (availability, access, stability and utilization);

(d) Took note of the various drivers of biofuel development including energy security, climate change mitigation, export markets development, and rural development;

(e) Recognised that biofuel development encompasses both opportunities and risks in economic, social and environmental aspects, depending on context and practices;

(f) Underscored that food security and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security should be priority concerns for all the relevant stakeholders in biofuel development, which should not compromise food security, and should especially consider women and smallholders due to their high level of importance in achieving food security, while considering varied national contexts;

(g) Acknowledged that:

(a) The links between biofuels and food security are multiple and complex and can occur in different ways at different geographic levels (local, national, regional, global) and time scales. Therefore, their assessment should be multi-faceted and contextualised, and an integrated, evidence-based, gender-sensitive and environmentally-sound approach is required in biofuel policy-making and investments;

(b) Production and consumption of biofuels, amongst many other factors, influence international agricultural commodity prices. The interaction between biofuels, food prices and supply responses is dynamic and complex, and requires a distinction between short-term and long-term impacts;

(c) In some cases, current biofuel production creates competition between biofuel crops and food crops. Significant guidance exists and is further needed

to ensure that biofuels policies are coherent with food security to minimize the risks and maximize the opportunities of biofuels in relation to food security. This includes, the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF); the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT); the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (RtF); The Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy and FAO Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) Approach.

(h) Stressed the importance of concerted international and national actions to encourage that biofuel development and policies are in line with the objective to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and contribute to sustainable rural development, including respecting legitimate land tenure rights, and poverty reduction, bearing in mind varied national contexts.

15. Encouraged governments to seek coordination of their respective food security and energy security strategies, giving due consideration to the sustainable management of natural resources.

16. Recommended the following action points, their development and implementation, by the appropriate stakeholders.

Actions towards enhanced policy coherence for food security and biofuels

17. Governments, FAO, Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), GBEP, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and other international organizations are encouraged to regularly share with CFS the results of their work on biofuels-food security linkages.

18. Governments, FAO, and all other relevant stakeholders are encouraged to promote and facilitate exchange of information and cooperation on biofuels and food security links. This includes analysis, assessments and projections as well as providing transparent information on assumptions, methods, tools and gender-disaggregated data.

19. Governments and other stakeholders are encouraged to implement policies and investments for the production of biofuels and food in accordance with national development strategies and multilateral agreements applicable to food security. Special attention should also be given to the situation of vulnerable groups and small scale food producers.

20. Governments and other appropriate stakeholders are encouraged to review biofuels policies — where applicable and if necessary — according to balanced science-based assessments of the opportunities and risks they may present for food security, and so that biofuels can be produced according to the three pillars of sustainable development.

21. FAO is invited to inform CFS of the progress made in building capacities in member states with respect to biofuel policies in coherence with food security and initiatives on biofuel policies at multiple levels. This would be based on existing works and material e.g. the GBEP sustainable bioenergy indicators, the FAO BEFS Approach; as well as the VG GT, which governments and all stakeholders are encouraged to promote, make use of and to support their implementation.

22. FAO, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and in consultation with member states as appropriate, is invited to propose a programme of work aimed at strengthening the capacity of interested countries and operators to assess their situation with regards to biofuels, taking into account food security concerns at global, regional and national levels, legitimate land tenure rights, to manage the related risks and opportunities, and to monitor impacts. This could take advantage of the GBEP capacity building programme.

Actions to promote Research and Development (R&D) on biofuels and food security

23. Food security, smallholder and gender concerns should be integrated as appropriate in the design, monitoring and evaluation of R&D on biofuels. R&D is important in improving the efficiency of biofuels regarding both resources and processes, and in exploring new technologies including biofuels of the second and third generations. Research partners are encouraged to devise solutions adapted to the needs of all stakeholders, especially those in least-developed countries and of women and smallholders who are most in need of access to modern energy services.

24. International cooperation (including south-south cooperation), and public sector, and public-private partnerships have an important role to play in supporting these research topics. It is important to ensure that lessons learned from these partnerships are reflected in future cooperation.

25. R&D, as appropriate, should strengthen capabilities to adapt biofuel production and processing units so that they can modulate their supply chain between food, feed and energy.

Actions with regard to linkages between energy and food security

26. Stakeholders are encouraged to support more energy and other resource use efficiency, increased use of sources of renewable energy and improved access to sustainable energy services, including among others in agri-food chains, according to each country's specificities.

27. Governments and operators should support the participation of farmers, in particular smallholders and women, in food-energy security programmes (including on biofuel production and consumption), as appropriate on the basis of fair and equitable conditions.

28. CFS encouraged public and private sectors to support the integration of sustainable biofuel production into agricultural and forestry policies, according to each country's specificities.

B. INVESTING IN SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

29. Ms Florence Buchholzer (European Union), Rapporteur for the Policy Roundtable on "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition" presented the topic and the proposed set of recommendations.

30. The Committee:

(a) Welcomed the work of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security" and the relevant report,

and acknowledged its findings as an important contribution to the CFS recommendations.

(b) Recalled the report on the Committee's deliberations on 'How to increase food security and smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture' during its 37th session in October 2011, particularly the acknowledgement that smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, play a central role for food security locally and worldwide. They are the main investors in their own agriculture. Smallholder agriculture contributes to a range of other benefits such as helping to maintain employment, reduce poverty, and enhance the sustainable management of natural resources.

(c) In order to address constraints on investment in smallholder agriculture in general, with special attention to those faced by women and youth, and thereby improve food security and nutrition, the CFS encouraged governments, together with smallholder organizations and other national and international stakeholders (civil society, local organisations, private sector, research institutions and international development partners), to:

Enable national policies, governance and their evidence base:

31. Build or further develop a country-owned vision for smallholder agriculture, in the context of broad-based national, and agricultural development, that positions smallholder agriculture firmly within integrated policies and strategies, that includes connecting smallholders to markets, that is articulated together with all national stakeholders, especially smallholder farmers, of whom women represent a majority in many countries, their organisations and their representatives, in the context of sustainable development and transparent rights-based processes and guidelines.

32. Guided by this vision and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, consider revisiting agricultural, urban and rural sector policies, strategies and budgets, with particular attention to enabling smallholder access — especially for women — to productive assets, local, national and regional markets, appropriate training, research, technology and farm support services.

33. Support the review, financing and implementation of smallholder inclusive, gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral, policies and strategies linked to sustainable agricultural development, with a particular supporting role by international development partners and especially IFAD, FAO and WFP, the World Bank, bilateral funding agencies and regional development banks.

34. Mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment within the country-led vision and strategy for agricultural development. In addition, encourage gender specific support services in view of the critical role of women and to address the specific needs and constraints faced by both women and men smallholder farmers.

35. Address constraints to engaging young women and men in smallholder agriculture, as well as in related non-farm rural sectors, through targeted policy interventions. These include strengthening and ensuring equal access to education and training systems.

36. Explore geographically inclusive territorial development as an approach to effectively coordinate cross-sectoral public and private investments, in particular in smallholder agriculture as well as in the non-farm economy.

37. Improve governance for agriculture and rural development through a coordinated multi-sectoral approach, with particular focus on smallholder agriculture, ensuring adequate participation of all relevant organisations, especially those representing smallholder farmers. This involves developing context-specific solutions for smallholder-sensitive public and private investments. Consider experiences such as the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) and others.

38. Build inclusive participatory processes that engage smallholders, women, youth, private sector, and other relevant organizations. Promote legal recognition and respect of the rights of smallholder farmers - including the right to organize democratically and to have voice in policy debates, with gender- and age-balanced representation — and the need for farmers' organizations to be strengthened to achieve this.

39. Improve information management (the collection, transparency, communication and access to data, including sex-disaggregated data). Step-up evidence-based analyses to document the state of smallholder agriculture; its diverse typologies, its incentives and constraints, its evolution and its contributions to various outcomes in particular to food security and nutrition.

Promote access to assets, public goods, social services, research and extension and technology

Access to assets

40. Note farmers' and breeders' contribution to conserving and developing plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Promote smallholders' — particularly women farmers' — ability to access, breed, produce, conserve, purchase, exchange, sell and use the seeds they need, including local, indigenous and modern varieties. Strengthen information and knowledge sharing related to practical on-farm implementation and foster local innovation. Support *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and development of agricultural biodiversity by smallholders together with research and extension systems, in line with sustainable agricultural development and good practices, including through agro-ecological approaches and sustainable intensification. All the above-mentioned measures of this paragraph have to be in accordance with applicable national and international law.

41. Strongly promote responsible governance of land and natural resources with emphasis on securing access and tenure for smallholders, particularly women, in accordance with the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security as well as other country-led measures with similar objectives. Solutions need to be country and context specific and consistent with existing obligations under national and international law. A related need is to strengthen local institutions dealing with regulation of such access and use of natural resources, particularly by smallholders and women.

Access to public goods, social services, research, extension and technology

42. Prioritize public investment and encourage private investment, specifically in support of smallholders' own investments, in, among others; water management, sustainable management of genetic resources for food and agriculture, soil conservation, forests, transport and infrastructure such as feeder roads, energy, post-harvest handling infrastructure, rural electrification and telecommunication grids.

43. Provide gender-sensitive public investment, and encourage private investments, in health-care, child care, nutrition, education and capacity development, social protection, water and sanitation, to enhance food security and nutrition, and reduce smallholder poverty.

44. Strengthen participatory research, extension and farming service systems, particularly those that respond to the specific needs of smallholders and women farmers, to increase their productivity, diversify their production, and enhance its nutritional value and build their resilience, including with respect to climate change, according to the tenets of sustainable development. The approach is ideally that of combining farmers' and indigenous people's traditional knowledge with the findings of scientific research, as appropriate.

45. Promote access to available technologies that help improve the quality of smallholders' production. Take into consideration the specific constraints of smallholders in relation to sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations and enable their access to the programs and supplies needed for compliance.

Enable investment, access to markets, productive services and resources

46. **Promote investment of and for smallholders**. Improve policies, markets and institutions to foster economic opportunities for smallholders. Mitigate excessive price volatility and non-transferable smallholder risks using public policy instruments in accordance with international commitments. Develop and/or improve value chains and enable smallholders to be full participants in the value chains of their choice. Ensure legal and fair business practices amongst all parties and increase the negotiating capacity of smallholders. This calls for continued development of policy measures and technical guidelines and tools, including for contract farming and public–private partnerships, in consultation with smallholder organisations, the expertise of relevant UN organizations and other centres of expertise.

47. **Access to markets**. Support, in accordance with international commitments, the development of, and access to, markets, distribution and marketing systems and mechanisms that are remunerative for smallholders and rural economies. Recognise the importance of non-monetary exchanges of products and services, the importance of local food systems for smallholders including their potential for supplying school and institutional feeding programmes. Create appropriate linkages and engage smallholder farmers, men and women, along value-chains, especially in local, national and regional markets. Enable and stimulate cooperation between smallholders, for instance, via cooperatives or other approaches for market organisation that benefit smallholders in accordance with international commitments.

48. **Financial services**. Improve regulatory conditions and financial infrastructure to strengthen smallholder access to a full range of financial services adapted to their

needs, with attention to the particular challenges faced by women and youth in this regard. Relevant financial services include safe deposits, monetary transactions and remittances, mobile financial services, sustainable micro, short and long-term credit, public insurance schemes (including indexed insurance), commodity exchange and warehouse receipt systems. Reduce financial risks, lower transaction costs and facilitate long-term investments, — such as for field operations equipment, food processing and other value-adding activities on smallholder farms. As appropriate, relax liquidity constraints on working capital expenditures (e.g. fertilizers, seeds) as well as on medium- and long-term investments while avoid worsening smallholder farmers' debt burden. Support such measures by appropriately designed, well-targeted fiscal measures. All the above mentioned measures of this paragraph should be implemented in accordance with international commitments.

49. **Investing beyond the farm**. Promote public investment and encourage private investment to develop a decentralised, rural, non-farm economy to support smallholders' access to alternative sources of income, thereby further consolidating the farming economy and contributing to improved food security and nutrition. This encompasses investment in capacity building and entrepreneurship development, where appropriate and particularly targeting young women and men, for employment in a modernized agriculture as well as in other related activities and labour markets. It also requires promoting investment for new business development.

Furthermore the Committee:

50. Encouraged stakeholders to share their experiences in using these recommendations in their national context at the High Level Forum on "Connecting Smallholders to Market", planned in the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for 2015. In general, encouraged promoting international cooperation and sharing of experience in smallholder development across the world, with strong engagement and leadership of smallholder organizations.

51. Invited its members and stakeholders to disseminate the findings of the HLPE Report and the present recommendations to relevant fora and processes such as: the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security and the principles for responsible agricultural investments (rai); the 2014 International Year of Family Farming, the Right-to-Food plus 10, the post-2015 development agenda.

V. CFS WORKSTREAMS

A. PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS (RAI)

52. Ms Christina Blank (Switzerland), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on responsible agricultural investments, introduced document CFS 2013/40/6 "Update on the Consultative Process to Develop Principles for responsible agricultural investments in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition".

53. The Committee took note of the update provided in document CFS/2013/40/6 and endorses the proposed schedule for the way forward as outlined in paragraph 6.

B. ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY IN PROTRACTED CRISES SITUATIONS

54. Ms Josephine Wangari Gaita (Kenya), Co-chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises introduced document CFS 2013/40/7 "Update on the Consultative Process to Develop an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises Situations".

55. The Committee:

(a) expressed satisfaction with the progress made to date in the elaboration of an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises;

(b) appreciated the on-going efforts in addressing the three immediate actions identified as priority areas of work supporting the development of an Agenda for Action;

(c) took note of the update provided in document CFS/2013/40/7 and endorsed the schedule proposed for the way forward outlined in paragraph 15.

C. GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

56. The Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF), Ms Candice Sakamoto Vianna (Brazil), introduced the documents CFS 2013/40/5 "Process for Updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)" and CFS 2013/40/5 Add.1. "Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) — Second Version 2013".

57. The Committee reiterated that the main added value of the GSF is to provide an overarching framework to improve policy convergence and coordination and guide synchronized action by a wide range of stakeholders with practical guidance and core recommendations on food security and nutrition issues.

58. The Committee:

(a) endorsed the process for updating the GSF as outlined in document CFS 2013/40/5 Rev.1;

(b) endorsed the Second Version of the GSF (2013) that includes the policy recommendations for Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition and Food Security and Climate Change that were endorsed at CFS 39 in 2012 and encouraged all stakeholders to promote and make use of the Second Version of the GSF (2013) acknowledging its voluntary nature;

(c) agreed that the statistical figures included in Section 1 of the GSF should be updated annually to be in line with those of the SOFI reports.

D. RULES OF PROCEDURE

59. The Chair of the Working Group on CFS Rules of Procedure, Mr Guo Handi (China) introduced the document CFS 2013/40/10 "Proposed Amendments to the

CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization and Outcomes of the Work of the CFS Rules of Procedure Working Group".

60. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the work of the Working Group on CFS Rules of Procedure.

61. The Committee:

(a) endorsed the terms of reference, revised qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary;

(b) endorsed the modalities and requirements for inclusion in the CFS Secretariat, through secondment of staff of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition;

(c) requested FAO, IFAD and WFP to proceed with the process of recruitment of the CFS Secretary as soon as possible.

62. The terms of reference, revised qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary and the modalities for inclusion in the CFS Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition are found in Appendix D.

63. The Committee:

(a) endorsed the proposed amendment to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization (GRO) and requested that the FAO Council, forward these to the Thirty-Ninth Session of the Conference (Rome, 6-13 June 2015) for approval;

(b) rejected the proposed amendment to Rule IV (Advisory Group) of the CFS Rules of Procedure. The results of the vote were: 21 votes for, 47 against, and 6 abstentions.

64. The Committee:

(a) mandated the Bureau to consider which of the selection criteria for the appointment of Members of the HLPE Steering Committee mentioned in paragraph 43 of the CFS Reform Document and paragraph 10 of the Rules and Procedure of the Work of the HLPE,[3] should be included in Rule V of the CFS Rules of Procedure[4] with a view to submitting a proposal to the Committee during its Plenary Session in October 2014;

(b) mandated the Bureau in consultation with the Advisory Group to urgently analyze the role of the Advisory Group, its composition, categories and the selection process for each category in order to strengthen its contribution. The Bureau will submit a proposal to the Committee during its Plenary Session in October 2014;

(c) mandated the Bureau to further clarify the CFS Reform Document regarding the distinction between CFS Participants and Observers with a view to submitting a proposal to the Committee at its next Plenary Session in October 2014.

[3] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_-_Rules_and_procedures.pdf.

[4] CFS 2013/40/Inf.15.

E. A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING CFS DECISIONS

65. The Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Monitoring, Ambassador Mary Mubi (Zimbabwe) introduced the document CFS 2013/40/8 "A Framework for Monitoring CFS Decisions".

66. The Committee:

(a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Monitoring;

(b) acknowledged document CFS 2013/40/8 as good progress towards a CFS framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations and an important reference for the on-going work of the group. In particular the Committee;

(c) underlined the important role of the Committee as a platform for stakeholders to regularly share experiences and practices on monitoring work in strategic areas at all levels (global, regional, national);

(d) recognised the importance of CFS monitoring process for improving the CFS effectiveness;

(e) endorsed the proposal for a plan of action to disseminate the CFS decisions in the context of the CFS Communication Strategy;

(f) endorsed the proposal to focus the CFS monitoring on the Committee's major, strategic and catalytic products;

(g) endorsed the conduct of periodic assessments of the CFS effectiveness in improving policy frameworks especially at country level and in promoting participation of and coherence among stakeholders on food security and nutrition. Specifically, it recommended carrying out a baseline survey to assess the current situation as the base of assessing progress;

(h) highlighted the need that CFS monitoring mechanisms should build on existing mechanisms at global, regional and national level;

(i) requested/recommended that the OEWG on Monitoring continue its work in 2014 and report back to CFS at its 41st Session, subject to available resources;

(j) underlined the need to use monitoring and evaluation to improve the work of CFS and the formulation of future CFS recommendations bearing in mind that they should be simple, precise, concise, actionable, and time-bound.

F. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES AND EMERGING ISSUES

67. The Committee considered document CFS 2013/40/9 Rev.1 "CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2014-2015" as presented by Ms Christine Ton Nu (France), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Programme of Work and Priorities.

68. The Committee:

(a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG and recommended that it continues its work to further prioritize and streamline its programme of work

and to implement the proposed process for selection and prioritization of CFS activities in the 2014-2015 biennium;

(b) adopted the CFS MYPoW for 2014-2015, including the proposed HLPE report themes, major and other workstreams;

(c) adopted the revised Guidance note for selection and prioritization of CFS activities (annexed to the MYPoW);

(d) noted that the proposed CFS activities that have not been retained in the 2014-15 MYPoW will be included as part of the background, to be considered along with other inputs in the future process of selection and prioritization.

G. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

69. The Committee considered document CFS 2013/40/4 "Communication Strategy for the Committee on World Food Security" presented by Ms Cordelia Salter (CFS Secretariat). The Committee:

(a) acknowledged that awareness raising and outreach should be an integral part of the development and roll out of all the Committee's work;

(b) noted that effective communication is an important component for achieving CFS objectives as awareness regarding CFS and its outputs is a precondition for their voluntary adoption and application taking into account context specificities;

(c) endorsed the elements of the strategy as presented and recommended and urged that an implementation plan including the budget be worked out by the Secretariat in close collaboration with the Bureau and the Advisory Group;

(d) noted that communication should be an intrinsic part of all CFS workstreams.

VI. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

70. The objective of this agenda item was to strengthen linkages and encourage a two way dialogue between CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels.

71. This is in line with the three roles of CFS:

- Co-ordination at global level
- Policy convergence
- Support and advice to countries and regions (CFS Reform Document, 2009)

72. The overall theme of the session was:

"Multi-stakeholder Models that Promote Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture: Towards the Post-2015 Development Agenda."

73. CFS encourages the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in food security and nutrition fora at the global, regional and national levels. The Committee also

stresses the importance of multi-stakeholder processes for achieving sustainable agriculture and good nutrition. The experiences, best practices and lessons learned that were showcased in this session are relevant to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda.

74. The session showcased experiences relevant to CFS engagement in the post-2015 development agenda process, regional initiatives on food and nutrition security and the institutional arrangements to promote national multi-stakeholders efforts on food security and nutrition.

75. Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition, was the Facilitator for the three panel discussions. The Committee welcomed the participation of the panellists in this session.

Global and regional initiatives and linkages with CFS

Global initiatives: Post-2015 Development Agenda

Panellists:

- Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations in New York and Co-Chair of the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals
- Ambassador Néstor Osorio, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations in New York and President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- Louise Kantrow, Permanent Representative to the UN for the International Chamber of Commerce
- Flavio Valente, Secretary General of FIAN International (FoodFirst Information and Action Network) — a member of the Civil Society Mechanism

Regional Initiatives: G8 Alliance for food security and nutrition in the context of CAADP

Panellists:

- Tony Burdon, Head of the Growth and Resilience Department in the UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- Ambassador Yaya Olaniran, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the Rome-based UN agencies and CFS Chair
- Ruth Rawling, Vice-President for Europe, the Middle East, and Africa for Cargill
- Mamadou Cissokho, Honorable President of the Network of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organizations in West Africa (ROPPA)

Country experiences and lessons learned

Panellists:

- Brazil — The National Council of Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA)

Maria Emilia Pacheco, President, CONSEA, Brazil

- Thailand: nutrition impact of agriculture and food systems

Kraisid Tontisirin, Professor, Senior Advisor of the Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University (INMU), Thailand

76. The following views emerged from the discussions:

(a) The world has changed since 2000 — future plans and actions for development should be more universal, inclusive and transformative with increasing emphasis on governance, inter-linkages, transparency and accountability.

(b) Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition are crucial to several agendas such as, poverty alleviation, gender empowerment, youth employment, climate change, energy use, and water management. CFS, as a multi-stakeholder forum where all actors have a space and an opportunity to exchange views, has much to contribute to tackle challenging and controversial issues on food security and nutrition in an open and participatory manner.

(c) CFS was encouraged to actively engage in the post-2015 development agenda process, bringing the unique experience of both its multiple- stakeholders and multi stakeholder platform to the debate; and to support the inclusion of a goal reflecting food security and nutrition issues among the sustainable development goals.

(d) All stakeholders were encouraged to do their part to ensure that the CFS vision of ... a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security...is adequately reflected in the post-2015 development agenda.

(e) Development dialogue at regional and national level should feed into the post-2015 development agenda.

(f) Effort is needed to enable greater convergence of different initiatives on food security and nutrition so that they build on and align with regional and country-led efforts.

(g) The CFS Bureau and the Advisory Group were encouraged to together explore ways for the CFS to continue the dialogue in the inter-sessional period on specific views expressed during this session.

VII. OTHER MATTERS

A. ELECTION OF CFS CHAIR AND BUREAU

77. The Committee elected by acclamation Ambassador Gerda Verburg, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Netherlands, as the Chair of CFS.

78. The Committee elected by acclamation the following representatives as members and alternate members of the incoming CFS Bureau:

- Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Congo, France, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda, United States of America

• Alternates: Armenia, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, New Zealand.

B. ARRANGEMENTS FOR CFS OCTOBER 2014

79. The Committee recommended that its Forty-first Session be held from 13-17 October 2014 at FAO headquarters in Rome, as indicated on the Provisional Calendar of FAO Governing Bodies. The exact dates will be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee.

C. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

80. The report was adopted en bloc on Friday 11 October 2013.

D. POTENTIAL ENGAGEMENT OF CFS WITH POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA PROCESS

81. The CFS highlights the essential role of food security and nutrition and poverty eradication in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and mandates the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group, to explore ways for the CFS to provide inputs to the decision-making process on the post-2015 development agenda in New York.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA OF THE SESSION

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(a) Adoption of Agenda and Timetable

(b) Membership of the Committee

(c) Drafting Committee composition

II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 40

(a) Statement by the UN Secretary-General (to be confirmed)

(b) Statements by Heads of FAO, IFAD, WFP and the Chair of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Steering Committee

(c) Statement by the CFS Chairperson

III. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY (SOFI) 2013

IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE

(a) Biofuels and Food Security

(b) Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition

V. CFS WORKSTREAMS

(a) Principles for responsible agricultural investments (rai)

(b) Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises Situations

(c) The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)

(d) Rules of Procedure

(e) A framework for monitoring CFS decisions

(f) Programme of Work and Priorities and emerging Issues

(g) The CFS communication strategy

VI. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

VII. OTHER MATTERS

APPENDIX B

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Union (Member Organization)
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Mauritania
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal

Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

APPENDIX C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Symbol	*Title*	*Agenda Item*
CFS 2013/40/1	Provisional Annotated Agenda	I
CFS 2013/40/2	Policy Roundtable: Biofuels and Food Security	IV.a
CFS 2013/40/2 Add.1 Rev.1	Executive Summary of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Biofuels and Food Security	IV.a
CFS 2013/40/3	Policy Roundtable: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition	IV.b
CFS 2013/40/3 Add.1	Executive Summary of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition	IV.b
CFS 2013/40/4	Communication Strategy for the Committee on World Food Security	V.g
CFS 2013/40/5	Process for Updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)	V.c
CFS 2013/40/5 Add.1	Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) - Second Version (2013)	V.c
CFS 2013/40/6	Update on the Consultative Process to Develop Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments (rai) in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition	V.a
CFS 2013/40/7	Update on the Consultative Process to Develop an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises Situations	V.b
CFS 2013/40/8	A framework for monitoring CFS decisions	V.e
CFS 2013/40/9 Rev.	CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2014-2015	V.f
CFS 2013/40/10	Proposed amendment to the CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization and Outcome of the Work of the CFS Rules of Procedure Working Group	V.d
CFS 2013/40/Inf.1	Provisional Timetable	I
CFS 2013/40/Inf.2	List of documents	I
CFS 2013/40/Inf.3	Membership to the Committee on World Food Security	I
CFS 2013/40/Inf.4	List of Delegates, Participants and Observers	I

Symbol	*Title*	*Agenda Item*
CFS 2013/40/Inf.5	Statement of competence and voting rights submitted by the European Union	I
CFS 2013/40/Inf.6	Statement by the United Nations Secretary General or his representative	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.7	Statement by the Director-General of FAO	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.8	Statement by the President of IFAD or his representative	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.9	Statement by the Executive Director of WFP or her representative	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.10	Statement by the Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.11	Statement by the CFS Chairperson	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.12	Coordination and Linkages with CFS — Session Guidelines and Background Information	VI
CFS 2013/40/Inf.13	Following Progress on Decisions and Recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	V.e
CFS 2013/40/Inf.14	Report on CFS Expenditures 2012	V.f
CFS 2013/40/Inf.15	Provisions and decisions regarding the CFS Secretary, Secretariat, Advisory Group and High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition	V.d

APPENDIX D

EXTRACTS FROM DOCUMENT CFS 2013/40/10/Rev.1 "PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CFS RULES OF PROCEDURE AND TO RULE XXXIII OF THE GENERAL RULES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND OUTCOMES OF THE WORK OF THE CFS RULES OF PROCEDURE WORKING GROUP"

The CFS Secretary and the inclusion of other UN entities in the CFS Secretariat

1. Selection procedure, including required qualifications and terms of reference

The Bureau, at its meeting on 6 August 2013, reviewed and endorsed the following proposals with a view to present them for endorsement by the Committee at its 40th Session:

a. Terms of Reference for a D1-level CFS Secretary

- Under the overall supervision of the CFS Chair and in close collaboration with the Bureau and the Advisory Group and the Chairs of the working groups as representatives of CFS Members and Participants, the incumbent will:
  - (a) Manage and supervise the Secretariat;
  - (b) Manage, report on and be accountable for the CFS budget;
  - (c) Be responsible for the implementation of the CFS Resource Mobilization Strategy;
  - (d) Be responsible for the implementation of the CFS Communication Strategy, the communication among CFS stakeholders and the dissemination of CFS publications;
  - (e) Ensure technical, administrative and logistical support to the CFS Chair and the Chairs of the different working groups and technical teams;
  - (f) Supervise and provide technical inputs in the preparation of CFS publications, working documents and meetings;
  - (g) Exercise overall supervision of the CFS Secretariat's support to the High-Level Panel of Experts;
  - (h) Ensure that the Heads of the three Rome-based agencies are kept informed on the work of the Committee through the appropriate channels;
- The Secretary will be subject to the FAO Regulations and Rules.

b. Qualifications

- The incumbent:
  - (a) should have professional experience related to the functioning of multilateral and multi-stakeholder processes and their management;
  - (b) should hold a post-graduate degree preferably in disciplines that are relevant to food security and nutrition;

(c) should have relevant professional experience on food security and nutrition-related issues and policies including preferably a relevant publications record;

- Other details concerning the vacancy announcement for and qualifications of the Secretary, such as managerial, language and other core competences, should be agreed upon by the three Rome-based agencies and communicated to the Committee, through the Bureau and the Advisory Group, in a timely manner.

c. Selection Procedure

- The selection process should be transparent and open to any qualified candidate;
- The vacancy announcement will be posted on the FAO, IFAD and WFP websites and publicized elsewhere through other media and by different stakeholders involved in the CFS process;
- The selection panel will be composed of a representative from each of the three Rome-based agencies appointed by the Heads of the organizations;
- The interview process will be in accordance with the standard practices of the three Rome-based agencies;
- The FAO Director-General will appoint the Secretary based on the decision of the selection panel;
- These key elements will represent the basis for the preparation of the vacancy announcement and the implementation of the selection process which are under the responsibility of the three Rome-based agencies.

2. Inclusion in the Secretariat of other UN entities

- The Secretary should solicit staff contributions by other UN entities, according to the needs of the Secretariat;
- UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition that are interested in seconding one or more of its staff members to the Secretariat could submit an official request and appropriate justification to the CFS Secretary and the CFS Chair who, taking into account CFS workstreams, priorities and needs, will decide whether to invite them to join the team and so inform the Bureau and the Advisory Group;
- Following this decision, the interested UN entity will sign an agreement with FAO according to FAO Regulations and Rules to define the kind of contribution and any other administrative matter.

United Nations A/69/92

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Item 106 of the preliminary list*
Crime prevention and criminal justice

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/194, provides an overview of the activities implemented by the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in conjunction with member States and partner agencies. The report describes the challenges posed by transnational organized crime and the efforts undertaken by African countries in responding to them. The report also highlights the value of evidence-based interventions in addressing the unique challenges encountered by Governments in fighting crime, as well as the need for concerted regional and international cooperation in that regard.

The report underscores the severity of problems associated with the activities of international organized criminal syndicates and the increasing use of modern information technologies for the commission of crimes. The report also highlights the importance of international technical assistance and support directed at building capacity to fight crime in Africa, as well as of the need for harmonization of national laws and policies and the exchange of best practices.

The report also describes the measures relevant to the funding of the Institute's programmes, which are aimed at reducing the impact of crime on development, and outlines proposals for strengthening the capacity of the Institute to meet the needs of the region in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

* A/69/50.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/194, describes the general crime situation in Africa, in particular its significant impact on strategic areas of development, peace and security. It underscores the increasing importance of international and regional cooperation and collaboration, including in areas of resource mobilization, capacity-building, information-sharing and best practices. The report emphasizes the need to continue to identify effective measures and calls for policy transformation, legislative developments and reforms in practices tailored to inform crime prevention measures. The report also outlines the severe financial constraints faced by the Institute and illustrates potential measures that could be undertaken, including providing support to the proposed coalition between the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union, the African Development Bank and the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and improving the capacity of the Institute to identify, recruit, retain and motivate qualified personnel, which is crucial for the implementation of crime prevention programmes.

2. The increasing sophistication of cybercrime continues to hinder the efforts of Governments to ensure stability, development and security. The cross-border character of such crime gives rise to unique challenges for law enforcement, such as jurisdictional concerns and criminal justice management, and requires the harmonization of national laws and procedures and the strengthening of responses to crime, including appropriate criminal justice initiatives consistent with the available regional and international legal frameworks and conventions. In order to effectively address the problem of crime, with particular emphasis on new and emerging trends and forms of crime, African Governments have been seeking to improve their technical capacities to facilitate a coordinated approach to cybercrime, to apply good practices from other regions and to harness the potential of regional and international cooperation, with a view to mobilizing funding and capacity-building support for crime prevention and criminal justice personnel and institutions. In that regard, support has been received in the areas of capacity-building programmes and training, awareness-raising and enhanced dialogue on the problem of cybercrime, including the exchange of best practices and information and the provision of mutual legal assistance.

3. Owing to the mounting global interest in pursuing tailored crime prevention approaches, there has been some success, particularly with respect to cooperation among governments and institutions in the areas of technical capacity and facilitating operations. The focus of national policies has been gradually shifting towards integrating and/or networking with the private sector, basing crime prevention and criminal justice interventions on evidence-based studies and expert analysis, developing the collection of statistical data on crime and promoting the adoption of legislation aligned with regional objectives and law enforcement practices. Therefore, institutions with specific mandates for research, training and capacity-building have a particularly important role. Cooperation in the areas of good governance, crime prevention and criminal justice has been increasing among the various regional economic and political bodies in all subregions of Africa, and the Institute, with its core mandate of promoting regional cooperation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, is well placed to contribute to those efforts.

II. Governance and management

A. Governing Board

4. The Institute's statute commits the States members of the Institute to acting and fulfilling their obligation to ensuring the Institute's good functioning. When the Institute was established 25 years ago, it was anticipated that sustained support from member States would be supplemented by donor support from other stakeholders. Since then, the Institute has successfully implemented a range of activities, albeit with significant challenges, including the implementation of programmes for crime prevention. Since its establishment, the Institute has received an increasing number of requests from member States for technical interventions, which were not accompanied by a corresponding increase in required resources. That decrease in capacity led to concern in the region that there should be a review of the Institute, whose outcome is now awaited.

5. Faced with a challenging situation with respect to the funding of the Institute, the Governing Board, at its next session, is expected to explore issues considered crucial for raising awareness of the Institute and the implementation of crime prevention programmes.

6. In recognition of the significance of the mandate of the relevant parties regarding the initiation and operationalization of that process, a considerable shift in the procedures and policy for the governance and management of the Institute is expected to take place, on the basis of which appropriate measures will be undertaken to address the identified challenges affecting the capacity of the Institute, which include the provision of funding support to substantive programme activities, as well as issues related to staff, consistent with the statutory requirements.

7. The Government of Uganda, the host country, has indicated its full support for a strengthened Institute, in accordance with the briefing made by the consultants, and has made a preliminary commitment to consulting prospective partners on the realization of this objective.

8. While the outcome of the review has not yet been submitted, bilateral discussions of this issue between the Government of Uganda and the Economic Commission for Africa have focused on bringing to an expeditious conclusion the processes leading to the realization of that objective, including the prompt convening of the next session of the Governing Board to expedite the discussion of the decisions relating to the Institute. The Institute is cooperating fully with the Chair of the Governing Board, member States, the host country and the consultants undertaking the review as they conclude the exercise.

9. The next session of the Governing Board will be convened upon receipt of the report of the review, which is expected in the course of the present year.

B. General direction and management

10. The Institute is working to strengthen cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(UNODC) in order to tap into available managerial and technical resources and the benefits that will accrue from networking with related continental mechanisms available at the African Union and the African Development Bank for resource mobilization.

11. It should be noted that the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 April 2014, adopted a number of recommendations of direct relevance to the direction and management of the Institute (see A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1), namely the following:

(a) The Meeting recommended that UNODC, in conjunction with relevant regional entities such as the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, should build on its expertise to develop appropriate indicators and interventions relating to the rule of law, the prevention of crime and violence, and criminal justice. That would enable member States to evaluate the impact of their criminal justice policies and strategies for the strengthening of the rule of law and development;

(b) Member States were encouraged to commit to funding regional institutions, such as the Institute, and to effectively support efforts by Member States aimed at curbing crime, sharing best practices and lessons learned, and coordinating regional efforts, including developing the capacity of national institutions;

(c) The Meeting recommended that the Thirteenth Congress consider those emerging crimes as they affected the African continent and mandate UNODC, in conjunction with the Institute, to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States in the African region to strengthen, in line with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, their operational capacity to respond to those crimes.

12. At the same time, concerns regarding financial constraints have continued to undermine prospects of attracting and/or retaining staff, who would contribute and facilitate the development of effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses in Africa and make the Institute a viable source of expertise in that regard. Such constraints have also had a negative impact on the confidence of Member States in the Institute and, in some cases, have led to States seeking technical assistance from better-funded sources of expertise outside the region.

13. Despite those constraints, however, the use of identified proactive expert interventions to strengthen conventional strategies tailored to the realities of the continent has been providing a reliable alternative remedial strategy. The programmes of the Institute currently rely on outsourced skills in order to boost the capacity available to the secretariat. Using cost-sharing and training-of-trainers activities, the Institute has targeted stakeholders at middle policymaking and legislative levels of government. Mobilization visits to African diplomatic missions in Kampala and Addis Ababa are ongoing to raise awareness about the relevance of utilizing expert interventions available at the Institute to address the crime problem in Africa. Representatives of the Institute have also utilized the recently concluded African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Addis Ababa, to promote this

issue with several national and institutional delegations on the margins of the Meeting's main proceedings.

14. The Institute continues to face the challenge of translating the political and moral support of all Member States into sustainable sources of funding. Meanwhile, despite the meagre resources resulting in less competitive conditions of service at the Institute, opportunities for collaboration with relevant agencies are increasingly being explored to respond to the needs of the African region in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice.

15. The Institute acknowledges the support received from the member States that have maintained their commitment to fulfilling their financial obligations. UNODC, the African Union and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network have offered substantial assistance in that respect. The persistent call for enhanced bilateral cooperation between the Institute and UNODC was given prominence in General Assembly resolution 68/194, as well as by the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1, para. 14).

III. Substantive programmes and activities

A. Overview

16. The Institute has implemented several programmes, which have contributed to the following:

(a) The visible political goodwill to form regional blocks to promote collaboration among States and institutions to oversee security, commerce and governance;

(b) There has been a growing set of coordinated remedial responses to crime on the basis of technical support facilitating mutual assistance by law enforcement agencies. In that regard, national law enforcement agencies have continued to collaborate at the regional level through the police chiefs cooperation organizations in East, West and Southern Africa. Opportunities now exist for the exchange of useful information, intelligence and other forms of assistance vital for law enforcement in the region to improve responses to the challenges posed by drug trafficking, environmental crime, terrorism, trafficking in persons, money-laundering, cybercrime and the proliferation of firearms;

(c) Regional cooperation is enhanced by building on Africa's geopolitical blocks. The Institute is making efforts to collaborate with those blocks to promote crime prevention programmes as a prerequisite for social development;

(d) Regional jurisdictions are emerging: in East Africa, the East African Court of Appeal, with a mandate from the East African Legislative Assembly; and at the continental level, the African Court of Justice and Human Rights established by the African Legislative Assembly. Local African initiatives for conflict resolution and criminal justice administration are emerging as well. The Kadoma Declaration on Community Service and the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa, as well as the Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid in the Criminal Justice

System in Africa (for the provision of legal aid to inmates through special legal aid clinics), are increasingly being implemented at the national level;

(e) African correctional services are collaborating through the African Correctional Services Association to improve professionalism and promote the application of innovative measures to address community-based sanctions focused on social rehabilitation and reintegration needs of prisoners, largely utilizing locally available resources, while meeting regional and international standards.

17. The Institute has promoted those jointly organized activities within the limits of its funding capacity. However, those activities require continuing professional expert guidance equal to the challenges posed by emerging crime trends with the attendant criminal justice systems. The Institute was established as a regional mechanism to promote crime prevention and criminal justice to harmonize practices and policies to tackle regional challenges. The institute, with its specific mandate in that regard, is making efforts to approach local, national, regional and international crime prevention networks with the aim of building a consortium of partners with a common interest in promoting safety, stability and development.

B. Project activities

18. In the light of the region's needs and the increasing international momentum for practical measures to enhance community-based and human rights-focused crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, the Institute has been identified by national authorities in Africa as a means of spearheading results-oriented technical support to promote popular, innovative and sustainable effective interventions.

19. The programme of work of the Institute for 2013 reflected the requests by African countries for interventions in various areas of national and regional concern, with due consultations with the relevant stakeholders in the region.

1. Research

20. The Institute is processing requests to provide the following assessment and research services:

(a) For Uganda, an evaluation of the community service orders programme;

(b) For Kenya, the implementation of the recommendations of the evaluation of the community service orders programme, carried out by the Institute in 2011;

(c) For the Sudan:

(i) An assessment of the operationalization of alternative dispute resolution in Africa, focusing on prospects for mediation, reconciliation and peacebuilding in areas of armed conflict in Africa;

(ii) An assessment of the relevance of sharia law to crime prevention, security and development in Africa;

(iii) An analysis of prospects for developing and implementing an African initiative or a convention on extradition and mutual legal assistance in Africa. The Institute has prepared a draft treaty on extradition for discussion by the relevant stakeholders;

(d) For Burundi, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania, technical assistance in drafting legislation on cybercrime;

(e) For Libya, an assessment of challenges related to:

(i) Migrant populations and related crime in the country;

(ii) Prison management, focusing on the reduction of prison populations;

(iii) Illicit firearms and trafficking in drugs and persons;

(iv) Post-conflict criminal justice administration;

(f) For Rwanda, an evaluation of the post-revolution criminal justice alternative dispute resolution system.

21. Implementation of those activities has been constrained by the lack of the required financial resources. In the meantime, the Institute is exploring opportunities for possible support through collaborative and cost-sharing efforts with relevant partner agencies and Member States in the region.

2. Training

Workshop on challenges posed by environmental crime

22. The significance of agro-industrial production in Africa's drive towards economic growth brings into focus the question of environmental protection. The potential for further gains in development lies in how much effort is invested in the preservation and sustained protection of the environment. Agriculture, the mainstay of economic growth in Africa and the bedrock of subsistence, has suffered setbacks attributed to environmental degradation. Reports continue to indicate that poverty, ignorance, an unregulated or flawed business drive and community apathy are factors that have further compounded the downturn in production and also provided an opportunity for outright criminal activity. Reports received from workshop participants in September 2013 pointed to the inherent contradictions in government policies that overemphasize industrial development, often in spite of environmental impact assessment concerns. Reportedly, land in protected areas such as wetlands, forest reserves and green zones has been sacrificed for that reason.

23. Fighting environment degradation requires a multifaceted approach that includes prevention, sustainability, punishment of related crime and specially mandated institutional intervention. In that context, the Institute organized, in September 2013, a workshop for government departments of Uganda responsible for protecting the environment. Participants discussed challenges and strategies for practical interventions to address the management of the environment by enforcing legislation concerning flora and fauna and combating poaching, wild game trophies, illegal lumbering, illegal fishing causing the depletion of species, dumping and the illegal disposal of toxic waste. The responsibility of Governments to protect societies from environmental crimes was discussed, and requests were made not only to equip agencies with technical tools but also appropriate legislative means to facilitate effective responses to such crimes, including the development of regulations providing for appropriate sanctions.

24. Owing to the global nature of emerging environmental challenges, the international community has faced major environmental concerns. In this regard,

guidelines have been established in the framework of various international instruments aimed at facilitating environmental management by countries. Governments are encouraged to ratify those instruments and adhere to international standards, including collaborating with neighbouring countries. The Institute is planning to undertake its role of promoting awareness-raising workshops and training sessions involving all stakeholders in environment protection in all subregions of Africa, a role which is mentioned in the recommendations adopted by the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

25. In July 2013, the Institute, in conjunction with the Centre for Capital Punishment Studies of the University of Westminster, organized a training workshop on mitigation in capital sentences for law students at universities in Uganda. The training workshop was one of a series of efforts aimed at increasing human rights-based perspectives in judicial decisions. If additional funding becomes available, the training workshop will be replicated in other countries and be broadened to include other stakeholders.

3. Cybercrime

Workshops on effective cybercrime legislation in East Africa

26. In view of the commitment of East African States to fight cybercrime, the Institute co-hosted a training workshop on effective cybercrime legislation in East Africa, held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 22-24 August 2013. The purpose of the workshop was to support countries in the region in the development of effective cybercrime legislation and offer guidance on policy and related responses to the challenges of dealing with cybercrime in East Africa. The workshop aimed to help inform State processes that would lead to legislation that could respond to the challenges of cybercrime. At the workshop, knowledge was exchanged using case studies from each country in order to give primacy to local perspectives; in addition, the workshop provided an analysis of local and regional jurisprudence, the sharing of good practices and interactive participatory sessions encouraging debate on cybercrime in the region.

27. It was observed that perpetrators of cybercrime took advantage of gaps in cybercrime legislation and law enforcement systems in East Africa, leading to a proliferation of illicit activities. Those illicit activities had afflicted the East African block (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania), thus requiring the development of regional collaborative networks aimed at facilitating proactive crime prevention programmes and the promulgation of effective cybercrime legislation, including the harmonization and strengthening of legal frameworks on electronic commerce, focusing on electronic transactions and data protection.

28. It was noted that East African States were at various stages in the development of cybercrime legislation. Kenya and Uganda had enacted some laws on cybercrime, while the United Republic of Tanzania had a draft law for consideration. Burundi and Rwanda still dealt with cybercrime through the application of their general penal codes, as they did not have a specific law on cybercrime. Elsewhere, there were ongoing initiatives at the subregional level (through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the East African Community and the Southern

African Development Community) to develop cybercrime conventions, largely reflecting the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime of 2001. Those initiatives were mirrored at the regional level, where the African Union was in the final stages of preparing a draft convention on the establishment of a credible legal framework for cybersecurity in Africa.

29. The training workshop was a collaborative project hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania, with funding from the Council of Europe. Workshop recommendations included regional/international cooperation to facilitate resource mobilization, sharing of information/best practices, capacity-building, increased awareness of the rising trend of cybercrime and integrating evidence derived from online sources and other electronic data collection systems as admissible evidence in litigations.

30. In a more recent workshop for East African countries organized by UNODC and held on 27 and 28 May 2014, participants discussed issues related to enhancing cybersecurity, focusing specifically on child online protection, regional and international collaboration and control measures to protect electronic currency transactions, for mobile money services in the region. Requests for further training were submitted to UNODC and the Institute to provide technical assistance to the criminal justice system, for magistrates, judges, prosecutions and defence counsels, in the management of cybercrime cases. Bilateral arrangements between UNODC and the Institute have been undertaken so that the necessary interventions can be made in that regard.

31. With funding from the Council of Europe, a workshop on cybercrime in ECOWAS countries was organized in March 2014. The purpose of the workshop was to support States members of ECOWAS in their collective efforts against cybercrime, including through the harmonization of legislation. Despite the clear commitment to committing resources for empirical and action-oriented remedial interventions against cybercrime, the intensity of the challenges was greater than the capacities of individual African countries to make effective interventions on their own.

32. The workshop called for concerted remedial strategies from relevant regional and international stakeholders, including the Institute. Concerns raised included functional challenges regarding law enforcement, jurisdictional restrictions and criminal justice management with respect to the extraterritorial nature of cybercrime. Other issues included the harmonization of cybercrime legislation and strengthening responses to cybercrime, including appropriate criminal justice responses consistent with multilateral approaches; addressing, inter alia, the need to preserve privacy in the wake of increasing online intrusion; respecting the rights of Internet users; and the protection of children online.

33. It was observed that life activities were becoming increasingly electronic in nature, with virtually every aspect of daily routines being conducted with the aid of electronic appliances. The increasing use of the Internet and other information and communications technology developments in Africa, for legitimate purposes but also for commission of cybercrime, underscored the need to involve telecommunication service providers, as they were major stakeholders, in resolving cybercrime, principally with respect to the unprecedented level of traffic and content data in their custody.

34. The countries represented at the workshop included Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

C. Information dissemination and collaboration

35. In view of its precarious financial situation, the Institute continues to seek innovative measures to maintain connectivity with online visitors of its web page, while, at the same time, utilizing physical delivery of available materials to its partners for sustained collaboration. The acquisition of necessary information/technology resources is crucial to give impetus to the subprogramme on information, documentation and collaboration.

36. The Institute distributes information about its activities to participants at meetings and workshops so that that information can be further shared with other authorities at various levels in the participants' countries of origin. The recent preparatory meeting for the Thirteenth Congress provided ample opportunity to do so.

D. General direction and management

37. The Institute has concluded the consultations with the consultants who carried out the review exercise, which is expected to contribute to the reforms scheduled to give the Institute an optimal functional capacity.

38. Discussions are continuing with the Economic Commission for Africa on the details of the dynamics of the relationship between the Commission and the Institute's member States ahead of the fundamental decisions expected to emerge from the review exercise, which is crucial to the future of the Institute.

39. The Institute has been directing its efforts to sensitizing diplomatic missions and partner institutions in order to mobilize direct support from Governments.

IV. International cooperation and partnerships

40. Given, in particular, the unprecedented new and emerging forms of crime, including cybercrime, the Institute has endeavoured to undertake wide-ranging consultations with its partners and explore available and prospective local, regional and international opportunities for collaboration. The Institute has continued to draw significant technical and knowledge support from the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. In addition, a delegation of officials from the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders visited the Institute in June 2013, with a view to developing inter-institutional relations between institutes that are members of the programme network and creating synergies for joint implementation of activities by using local resources available to each member of the network. Further, the African Union has offered support for joint activities to strengthen capacity in implementing the African Union Revised Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention. A mission to the Institute by a high-level representative of UNODC in September 2013 also provided a good opportunity to further strengthen cooperation between the Institute and UNODC. In addition, the recently concluded workshop on

combating and preventing cybercrime in East Africa provided an opportunity for collaboration between the Institute and UNODC in organizing and implementing activities. Opportunities for other, similar activities in the region were also explored.

V. Funding and support

41. The total income of the Institute for 2013 was $322,659.87. That was less than what was received in 2012 ($541,592.94). All sources of income declined during the reporting period, compared with previous years. Income from assessed contributions continued to decline, due to non-payment by the Institute's member States. Income from leased property also declined as only ground rent, a nominal fee, is being received. Only the United Nations grant remained at its 2010/11 level.

42. The total income of $322,659.87 received in 2013 came from the following sources (with income for 2012 shown for comparison):

	2013		*2012*	
Source	*Amount (United States dollars)*	*Percentage of income*	*Amount (United States dollars)*	*Percentage of income*
Member States' assessed contributions	164 362.73	51	196 837.31	36
Grant from the United Nations (2013 portion)	82 900.00	26	257 576.18	48
Other income (interest, premiums and rent)	75 397.14	23	87 179.45	16
Total income	**322 659.87**		**541 592.94**	

43. For the period January-May 2014, the total income of the Institute was as follows (with the same period in 2013 for comparison):

	January-May 2014		*January-May 2013*	
Source	*Amount (United States dollars)*	*Percentage of income*	*Amount (United States dollars)*	*Percentage of income*
Member States' assessed contributions	–	–	35 349.34	27
Grant from the United Nations (2014 portion)	266 900.00	94	82 900.00	64
Other income (interest, premiums and rent)	16 156.38	6	11 754.04	9
Total income	**283 056.38**		**130 003.38**	

A. Assessed financial contributions from member States

44. During the 2013 financial year (January-December 2013), only 5 of the 29 States members of the Institute paid part of their arrears on assessed contributions. Only Uganda and Seychelles paid the current assessed contribution (the 2013 assessed contribution), as seen in the table below:

Paid contributions by States members of the Institute, January-December 2013

Country	*Amount paid in 2013 (United States dollars)*
Libya	29 255.68
Mozambique	15 425.51
Seychelles	75 113.99
Uganda	38 428.89
United Republic of Tanzania	6 138.66
Total	**164 362.73**

45. At the time of reporting, three countries were in the process of remitting a partial payment of their arrears: Kenya, Libya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

46. For the period from 1 January 1989 to 31 December 2010, the average assessed contribution payable by each member State was $4,150, except for six countries, whose assessed contribution ranged between $8,200 and $49,500: Egypt ($28,700), Libya ($49,500), Morocco ($20,500), Nigeria ($47,850), Tunisia ($12,300) and Zimbabwe ($8,200). During the same period, on average, six member States paid their assessed contributions annually. By 31 December 2010, before the revision of the assessed contribution payable by each member State, the accumulated outstanding assessed contribution due from member States amounted to $2,956,264.90.

47. At the fourth extraordinary meeting of the Institute's Governing Board, held in Nairobi on 2 March 2009, the Board approved a proposal submitted by the Secretariat to review assessed financial contributions of States members of the Institute, effective 2011. Following that approval, the average member States' assessed contribution rose from $4,150 to $25,000, except for Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Nigeria (Nigeria's annual assessed contribution, for example, rose from $49,500 to $226,205). Since the revision of the annual assessed contributions, only six countries have managed to pay the revised rates: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Seychelles and Uganda. The total accumulated outstanding assessed contributions of member States stood at $6,821,958.88 as of 30 April 2014.

48. The continued non-payment of assessed contributions adversely affects the Institute. The Institute's approved budget for 2014/15 is $4,130,685, of which $3,016,056 (73 per cent) is expected to come from Member States' assessed contributions. The money is expected to cover regular payments such as administrative support staff costs, operational expenses and some small activities. Failure to obtain the money, as is always the case, results in failing to meet those costs and, ultimately, failing to execute approved programme activities.

B. United Nations grant

49. As of the biennium 1992-1993, the General Assembly approved a grant of $204,800 to cover the salaries of the Director (D-1) and the Deputy Director (P-5) of the Institute, as well as related administrative expenses (support staff related to the office of the Director and Deputy Director). The other core staff posts of

research adviser, training adviser, information/documentation adviser and administrative/finance officer were funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Institute through project UNAFRI/RAF/86/048, which ran for the period 1989-1994. UNDP project funding also funded various activities in research and training.

50. UNDP financing for the Institute expired in October 1994. In May 1996, owing to the Institute's serious financial difficulties, particularly as a result of the termination of the UNDP grant, the Institute's management was forced to take the cost-cutting measure of laying off the core professional staff, including the research adviser, training adviser, and information/documentation officer, on the strong advice of the executing agency, the Economic Commission for Africa. The post of administrative/finance officer was retained and charged on the United Nations grant as an item of the administrative costs provided for under the United Nations grant. With the freezing of the three core professional staff posts, the Institute was able to implement its substantive activities only by employing the services of consultants on an ad hoc basis.

51. For the period 1996-2000, the Institute operated without the three substantive core staff costs. Various stakeholders, including the Group of African States of the General Assembly, petitioned the Secretary-General to provide adequate funding to the Institute. Following those requests, the General Assembly approved $175,500 for the biennium, in addition to the previous grant at that time of $204,800, in order to reinstate the three frozen posts of training adviser, research adviser and information/documentation adviser. The revised grant as received of $380,300 was to pay the following budget requirements:

Established post	*Number of posts*	*Salary scale*	*Amount (24 months) (United States dollars)*
Director	1	D-1/step V	56 980
Deputy Director	1	P-5/step IV	49 280
Training adviser	1	P-4/step VI	41 440
Research adviser	1	P-4/step X	44 800
Information/document adviser	1	P-3/step VIII	36 288
Administrative/financial officer	1	P-3/step VI	34 720
Administrative expenses			116 892
Total			**380 400**

Note: The grant has continued at this level up to now.

Request to increase the grant

52. During the seventh ordinary meeting of the Governing Board, held in the Institute, the Secretariat, after making a comparative study of the salary scales offered by similar institutions in Africa, which were similar to those of the Economic Commission for Africa, such as the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar, requested the Board to consider adjusting the Institute's salaries and emoluments to match those offered by similar organizations that had been surveyed. The Board endorsed the recommendation. However, since the salary of the core professional staff was defrayed through the United Nations grant, it was decided that an appeal should be made to the General Assembly,

through the Conference of Ministers of the African Union, to increase the grant to cover the revised salaries. Before the formal request could be presented to the Conference of Ministers, it was learned that, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, the application of the United Nations salary scales to the Institute, which had its own staff and financial regulations, should be conditional on the extensive revision of the Institute's rules in order to accommodate the related provisions of the staff and financial rules of the United Nations.

53. At the ninth session of the Governing Board, held in Kampala on 21 and 22 June 2004, the issue of adjusting the Institute's staff and financial rules to accommodate the related provisions of the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules was put on the agenda for consideration and adoption. However, the Board resolved that examination of those should form part of the overall review exercise of the Institute, which had been proposed earlier. The adjustment of the salary scales effective at that time to the current levels, as a temporary remedy until the staff salaries could be made equal to those of the Economic Commission for Africa, was made, as directed by the Board. Therefore, since the biennium, core professional staff costs of the Institute were adjusted as follows:

Established post	*Number of posts*	*Salary scale*	*Cost for 2012-2014 (24 months) (United States dollars)*
Director	1	D-1/step VIII	123 760
Deputy Director	1	P-5/step X	105 728
Training adviser		P-4/step IX	84 560
Research adviser	1	P-4/step X	89 600
Information/document adviser		P-3/step VII	82 280
Administrative/financial officer	1	P-4/step VIII	82 880
Non-salary cost			142 352
Total			**711 760**

54. It is this difference of $331,360 between the previous salaries ($380,400) and the adjusted salaries ($711,760) that is the amount that the Institute is requesting as an additional amount to the current grant.

C. Other income

55. The following revenue was received for the period January 2013 to May 2014:

Source	*January-May 2014*	*January-December 2013*
Other income (interest, premiums and rent)	16 156.38	75 397.14
Total income	**16 156.38**	**75 397.14**

VI. Future of the Institute

56. The countries in the African region must find common ground in addressing challenges posed by organized crime and scale up and integrate their efforts in this regard. This vision has been well articulated by the relevant national authorities at

various meetings and supported by their resolve to form regional mechanisms to promote cooperation on matters related to crime prevention and the strengthening of the criminal justice administration. The challenges posed by transnational organized crime have underscored the significance of collaboration as an emerging approach to regional challenges. Consistent with its mandate in this regard, the Institute remains central in the realization of this ideal.

57. The future of the Institute should be based on the real possibilities of a reinvigorated entity with a multiplicity of programmes of functional significance to the future of this collaboration and subsequent harmonization of national and regional approaches. The need for increased cross-border programmes and activities, through implementing shared infrastructural systems and ensuring the availability of funds for crime prevention programmes, is reflected in the activities planned by the Institute, which are focused on responding to the region's needs. Because crime directly affects socioeconomic development, it can be addressed through visible policing measures in the short term, as well as through crime prevention strategies that tackle the social and developmental problems thought to facilitate crime, while bearing in mind the complexity of the causes of crime. This requires investing in people as the productive and creative core of the economy and empowering especially the poor and vulnerable majority with programmes premised on the partnership between the public and private sectors for creating employment on a massive scale, while building a powerfully relevant vocation-oriented educational system to support skill-instilling opportunities for a vibrant economy. This is expected to facilitate economic growth and to improve the quality of life for the poor.

58. The conceptualization of crime prevention within national planning and key economic policy developments should acknowledge the links between crime and economic development, thus making crime prevention a recognized key national priority. This recognition should be sustained and subject to periodic reforms after reviews of systems. This will require proactive planning and allocation of resources for effective crime prevention. The short-term measures could focus more on community safety and would require proficiency and innovation in police responses and multisectoral approaches to address the increasing levels of the public's fear of crime, through public participation and shared responsibility, while also integrating private sector entities as key stakeholders in public safety and stability premised on their corporate social obligations.

59. It is important that crime prevention efforts should result in recognized and coordinated responses to crime and offer a greater role for civil society and communities in the prevention of crime. In considering the processes that should be followed, the Institute should have a leading role and can contribute, based on its wide network of experts and unique relationship with African countries, to implementing appropriate crime prevention and criminal justice responses, based on innovative alternatives to the crime problems affecting the region.

VII. Conclusion

60. The general trend appears to be that criminal activities in the region have become better organized and more sophisticated, while the successes achieved in

crime control have largely been due to global and regional cooperation. Despite some successes in pursuing high-profile criminals, crime is a dynamic phenomenon, requiring continuous efforts of intervention, including in the area of cybercrime.

61. The future of effective crime prevention and criminal justice lies in global and regional cooperation, which has the potential to transform the African region, where efforts are being made to counter the impact of sophisticated transnational organized crime, through capacity-building, funding support, technical assistance and information-sharing.

62. It is vital that, for countries in the region to take bold measures to improve investment in crime prevention in order to reverse the disproportionate incidence of proliferating crime, institutions mandated to bring about this change of paradigm need to be supported. Despite capacity challenges, the Institute has demonstrated its relevance to fostering sustained development, a stable and prosperous continent through capacity-building, collaboration and institutional development in criminal justice agencies and civil societies. Building on the work done and successes achieved by the Institute, it should receive due consideration for support to strengthen it as a regional platform. The mandate of the Institute covers, inter alia, undertaking policy-oriented surveys, studies and research and assisting in the development of information and databases on crime, crime prevention and criminal justice, and the promotion of cooperation, collaboration and coordination of efforts among Governments in the formulation and harmonization of common policies and the exchange of information on crime prevention and control. Based on the unique relationship of the Institute with its member States, opportunities for activating valuable programmes to address crime in Africa will be crucial, cost-effective and relevant.

63. Through its programme of work, the Institute has raised awareness about the growing patterns and trends of crime as they have emerged in the region. Subsequent action plans implemented by the Institute have put Africa in a key position to benefit from sharing of experiences, information exchange, adoption of best practices and tapping available expert guidance from the Institute and its coalition of partner agencies. Successes recorded in fighting crime have benefited largely from the ongoing technical capacity available at the Institute. The Institute is offering training modules tailored to address regional needs in peacemaking processes, peacekeeping, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and criminal justice initiatives based on relevant traditional value-based practices, refining electoral processes, strengthening good governance and promoting the rule of law to pre-empt conflicts which breed criminal acts.

64. On the basis of those modules, professional interventions in crime prevention and criminal justice in Africa can be improved, making the region safer and more attractive for local and foreign investment to improve national economies, which in turn will drive the crime prevention agenda. There is a need to give impetus to activities that are increasingly focused on addressing the crime problem.

65. Pursuant to the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the African Union and the Institute's Governing Board, the Institute reiterates its appeal to the donor community, partner agencies, the African Union and the United Nations for sustained support with which to assist African States in addressing crime prevention and criminal justice in a concerted manner.